

Case Number:	CM14-0215108		
Date Assigned:	01/02/2015	Date of Injury:	05/16/2000
Decision Date:	02/23/2015	UR Denial Date:	11/25/2014
Priority:	Standard	Application Received:	12/22/2014

HOW THE IMR FINAL DETERMINATION WAS MADE

MAXIMUS Federal Services sent the complete case file to an expert reviewer. He/she has no affiliation with the employer, employee, providers or the claims administrator. He/she has been in active clinical practice for more than five years and is currently working at least 24 hours a week in active practice. The expert reviewer was selected based on his/her clinical experience, education, background, and expertise in the same or similar specialties that evaluate and/or treat the medical condition and disputed items/Service. He/she is familiar with governing laws and regulations, including the strength of evidence hierarchy that applies to Independent Medical Review determinations.

The Expert Reviewer has the following credentials:

State(s) of Licensure: Hawaii, California

Certification(s)/Specialty: Preventive Medicine, Occupational Medicine

CLINICAL CASE SUMMARY

The expert reviewer developed the following clinical case summary based on a review of the case file, including all medical records:

The injured worker is a 52 year old male with a date of injury as 05/16/2000. The cause of the injury was not included in the documentation received. The current diagnoses include chronic pain syndrome right wrist, right elbow pain, and neuropathic pain. Previous treatments include multiple medications, right ulnar nerve transposition, right wrist fusion and right thumb partially fixed, wrist brace, and steroid injection right wrist. Primary treating physician's reports dated 06/26/2014 through 11/14/2014, progress notes dated 06/06/2014 and 08/22/2014, and urine drug screening dated 06/06/2014 were included in the documentation submitted for review. Report dated 11/14/2014 noted that the injured worker presented with complaints that included severe pain. Physical examination revealed a surgical scar on the right elbow, dorsum and ulnar surgical scars, right wrist fused, right thumb partially fused, fingers 2, 3, 4, 5 flex/extend, swelling in the dorsum area, but there was no detailed description of physical findings included. The documentation submitted supports that the injured worker has been prescribed the current medications since 06/06/2014, with documented improvement in complaints. The physician noted that the injured worker has been able to sleep with the use of Lunesta, and the use of both the Voltaren ointment and lidoderm patch has helped to alleviate symptoms in the right wrist, Cymbalta has been able to control the injured workers anxiety and depression. As of the 08/22/2014, documentation supports that the injured worker has continued numbness from the wrist junction just proximal to the CNC at the radial condyle all the way through the thumb and the web space. Primary treating physician report dated 10/06/2014 notes no changes in the injured worker's condition. The injured worker is currently not working. The utilization review

performed on 11/25/2014 non-certified a prescription for lidoderm patches based on the cited guidelines, Cymbalta based on no documented neuropathic pain, Lunesta based on guidelines supporting short term use, and gabapentin based on lack of objective findings do not support that the injured worker has neuropathic pain. The reviewer referenced the California MTUS and Official Disability Guidelines in making this decision.

IMR ISSUES, DECISIONS AND RATIONALES

The Final Determination was based on decisions for the disputed items/services set forth below:

Lidoderm patches #60 with 1 refill between 11/14/2014 and 1/16/2015: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Topical Analgesics Page(s): 111-113. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Pain, Topical analgesics UpToDate.com, Lidocaine (topical)

Decision rationale: Chronic Pain Medical Treatment Guidelines state "Lidoderm is the brand name for a lidocaine patch produced by Endo Pharmaceuticals. Topical lidocaine may be recommended for localized peripheral pain after there has been evidence of a trial of first-line therapy (tri-cyclic or serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) anti-depressants or an anti-epileptic drug (AED) such as gabapentin or Lyrica). This is not a first-line treatment and is only FDA approved for post-herpetic neuralgia. Further research is needed to recommend this treatment for chronic neuropathic pain disorders other than post-herpetic neuralgia. Formulations that do not involve a dermal-patch system are generally indicated as local anesthetics and anti-pruritics." ODG further details, "Criteria for use of Lidoderm patches:(a) Recommended for a trial if there is evidence of localized pain that is consistent with a neuropathic etiology.(b) There should be evidence of a trial of first-line neuropathy medications (tri-cyclic or SNRI anti-depressants or an AED such as gabapentin or Lyrica).(c) This medication is not generally recommended for treatment of osteoarthritis or treatment of myofascial pain/trigger points.(d) An attempt to determine a neuropathic component of pain should be made if the plan is to apply this medication to areas of pain that are generally secondary to non-neuropathic mechanisms (such as the knee or isolated axial low back pain). One recognized method of testing is the use of the Neuropathic Pain Scale.(e) The area for treatment should be designated as well as number of planned patches and duration for use (number of hours per day).(f) A Trial of patch treatment is recommended for a short-term period (no more than four weeks).(g) It is generally recommended that no other medication changes be made during the trial period.(h) Outcomes should be reported at the end of the trial including improvements in pain and function, and decrease in the use of other medications. If improvements cannot be determined, the medication should be discontinued.(i) Continued outcomes should be intermittently measured and if improvement does not continue, lidocaine patches should be discontinued."Medical documents provided do not indicate that the use would be for post-herpetic neuralgia. Additionally, treatment notes did not detail other first-line therapy used and what the clinical outcomes resulted. As such, the request for Lidoderm 5% patches is not medically necessary.

Cymbalta 60mg #30 between 11/14/2014 and 1/16/2015: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Pain Interventions and Treatments Page(s): 15-16.

Decision rationale: MTUS state regarding antidepressants for pain, "Recommended as a first line option for neuropathic pain, and as a possibility for non-neuropathic pain. (Feuerstein, 1997) (Perrot, 2006) Tricyclics are generally considered a first-line agent unless they are ineffective, poorly tolerated, or contraindicated. Analgesia generally occurs within a few days to a week, whereas antidepressant effect takes longer to occur." The treating physician does not indicate failure of first-line agents and does not indicate how a first line agent is ineffective, poorly tolerated, or contraindicated. MTUS states regarding Cymbalta: "Selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs): Duloxetine (Cymbalta): FDA-approved for anxiety, depression, diabetic neuropathy, and fibromyalgia. Used off-label for neuropathic pain and radiculopathy. Duloxetine is recommended as a first-line option for diabetic neuropathy. (Dworkin, 2007) No high quality evidence is reported to support the use of duloxetine for lumbar radiculopathy. (Dworkin, 2007) More studies are needed to determine the efficacy of duloxetine for other types of neuropathic pain. Side effects: CNS: dizziness, fatigue, somnolence, drowsiness, anxiety (3% vs.2% for placebo), insomnia (8-13% vs. 6-7% for placebo). GI: nausea and vomiting (5-30%), weight loss (2%).....Trial period: Some relief may occur in first two weeks; full benefit may not occur until six weeks. Withdrawal effects can be severe. Abrupt discontinuation should be avoided and tapering is recommended before discontinuation." Medical records do not substantiate anxiety, depression, diabetic neuropathy, and/or fibromyalgia, which are the only FDA indicated uses of Cymbalta. As such, the request for Cymbalta 60mg #30 is not medically necessary.

Lunesta 3mg #30 between 11/14/2014 and 1/16/2015: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: The Claims Administrator did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Official Disability Guidelines (ODG)

MAXIMUS guideline: The Expert Reviewer did not base their decision on the MTUS. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Chronic Pain, insomnia, Mental Illness, Eszopicolone (Lunesta)

Decision rationale: MTUS is silent specifically regarding eszopicolone (Lunesta), therefore other guidelines were utilized. ODG states regarding Eszopicolone, "Not recommended for long-term use, but recommended for short-term use. See Insomnia treatment. See also the Pain Chapter. Recommend limiting use of hypnotics to three weeks maximum in the first two months of injury only, and discourage use in the chronic phase." For insomnia, ODG recommends that "Pharmacological agents should only be used after careful evaluation of potential causes of sleep disturbance. Failure of sleep disturbance to resolve in a 7 to 10 day period may indicate a psychiatric and/or medical illness. (Lexi-Comp, 2008) Primary insomnia is generally addressed

pharmacologically. Secondary insomnia may be treated with pharmacological and/or psychological measures. The specific component of insomnia should be addressed: (a) Sleep onset; (b) Sleep maintenance; (c) Sleep quality; & (d) Next-day functioning."Medical records do not indicate patient's sleep hygiene or the need for variance from the guidelines, such as "a) Wake at the same time everyday; (b) Maintain a consistent bedtime; (c) Exercise regularly (not within 2 to 4 hours of bedtime); (d) Perform relaxing activities before bedtime; (e) Keep your bedroom quiet and cool; (f) Do not watch the clock; (g) Avoid caffeine and nicotine for at least six hours before bed; (h) Only drink in moderation; & (i) Avoid napping."Medical records do not indicate what components of insomnia have been addressed, treated with conservative measures, and the results of those conservative treatments. As such, the request for Lunesta 3mg #30 between 11/14/2014 and 1/16/2015 is not medically necessary.

1 prescription for Gabapentin 800mg #90 between 11/14/2014 and 1/16/2015.: Upheld

Claims Administrator guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines.

MAXIMUS guideline: Decision based on MTUS Chronic Pain Treatment Guidelines Anti-Epilepsy Drugs Page(s): 16-22. Decision based on Non-MTUS Citation Chronic Pain, Anti-epilepsy drugs (AEDs) for pain, Gabapentin (Neurontin®)

Decision rationale: The MTUS considers Gabapentin as a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain and effective for the treatment of spinal cord injury, lumbar spinal stenosis, and post op pain. MTUS also recommends a trial of Gabapentin for complex regional pain syndrome. ODG states "Recommended Trial Period: One recommendation for an adequate trial with Gabapentin is three to eight weeks for titration, then one to two weeks at maximum tolerated dosage. (Dworkin, 2003) The patient should be asked at each visit as to whether there has been a change in pain or function. Current consensus based treatment algorithms for diabetic neuropathy suggests that if inadequate control of pain is found, a switch to another first-line drug is recommended. Additionally, ODG states that Gabapentin "has been shown to be effective for treatment of diabetic painful neuropathy and postherpetic neuralgia and has been considered as a first-line treatment for neuropathic pain." Based on the clinical documentation provided, there is no evidence of neuropathic type pain or radicular pain on exam or subjectively. As such, without any evidence of neuropathic type pain, the medication is not medically necessary.